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The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XLVII. SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1887—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GIBBONS IN WORKSHOPS.

THE CARDINAL CARRYING CHEERING AND CARRYING AID OF FRANCE.

THE WEST LEADS IN TRADE

GREAT INCREASE IN BUSINESS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

A DINNER TO KAPTOLANI

THE SAVINGS BANK BILL.

Ashore to Lincoln Park's Area.

Ships and Water Out at Sea.

Wash a Success.

The Wages Question.

Fatal Fight with Pistols.

Origin of the Pan Handle Railroads.

JUSTICE IN OLD ENGLAND.

THE VIEWS SHOWN THE DIFFERENCE IN PRINCIPLE AND FORM.

The Functions Able to Make Individuals and Challenge State Opponents in Legal Contest—Events Tending Against Great Britain in Asia—The Case of Tranquille the Sentence of Judges—Interference Judgment at Fourteenth Account of Those—Control: Judge Intelligence.

London, May 6.—[Special Cable to The Tribune.]—In reversing the decision in the House of Commons this evening on the motion to appoint a committee to inquire into the Tranquille charges against Dillon, supported, until Sir Charles Dilke's inquiry, that a royal commission be appointed to investigate all charges against the Parnellites. He said he made the suggestion on his own responsibility. He asked the Irish members, in this the place of choice, the anniversary of the Phoenix Park murders, not to throw out obstacles in the way of an impartial inquiry.

Sir Henry Jenkins suggested that responsible members among the Liberals had asserted that the administration of justice in England was so defective that it was impossible that a fair trial could be obtained on the issues involved in this controversy. He asked what single instance could be given to prove this scandalous assertion. He defied the Charles Russell to point out a single case in support of such statement. If the English constitutional machinery was such that persons were sent to jail on the unsupported word of informers, it was just why not [illegible]. If the proposal of the Opposition should be carried out it would imply that a member of the House who had been attacked in a newspaper would only to come before the House, prosecute the defendant, libel, and demand that the collection be enforced by a threat of privilege. If members of the House had any regard for their reputation the course of [illegible] Dillon.

Mr. Healy said that every possible question against every member of society in the House, on any grounds, affecting the character of the individual. The Parnellites and not desire a public inquiry, but if the Government insisted upon it they would not oppose it. If the Government would only [illegible] Parnellites would appear in the box and [illegible] Dillon, Redmond, Healy, and Sexton, and [illegible] Tranquille,

WORK FOR IRON WORKERS

A NEW RAIL AGREED ON FOR THE MILLS OF THE U.S.

Ohio Likely to Be Transferred—A Fight in the Amalgamated Association over the Question—The Order in the Rail Mills—Several Plants Compelled by Reason of Their Size—But Little Change in the Rail Situation—Other Labor News.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 6.—There is considerable anxiety existing in manufacturing circles over the two conferences regarding the rail question for next year. The voting of the different lodges of the Amalgamated Association regarding the basis for the new scale to be adopted at the convention next June has given an indication of what the organized people propose to do. The bills of the manufacturers in entering a protest to the Amalgamated Association against the new scale will be very unwelcome reading to the manufacturers at present, but are very much expected. They will not take any action until the wage question is settled next June. They argue that the work is now getting good wages and would not be justified in asking for an advance over the present scale. A manufacturer who was seen this morning said:

"There will be a big fight in the Amalgamated Association this year. Many of the mills will insist on a reduction in the scale of wages. Many mills are now running at a loss, and the Edgar Thomson Steel Works would be shutdown."

Reports from the rolling mills state that Shoenberger & Co., Henry Disston & Sons, Limited, Jones & Laughlin, Limited, and the Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Company, Limited, in their by the Rolling-Mill Labor Union.

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Trade in the Order.

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Special.]—Thomas V. Powderly and Thomas Barry of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor will be at this city Tuesday next for the purpose of meeting local officials of the order with a view to settling the pending difficulties in the building trades. Powderly and Barry will confer with the Executive Board of the Building Trades Council, which is composed of delegates from the various trades unions connected with the building trade. The Executive Board of the Building Trades Council will meet at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening at the Cooper Union, and the conference will be held in the parlors of the building. Powderly and Barry will not go on the floor of the meeting, but will confer with the Executive Board in the parlors. The Executive Board of the Building Trades Council is composed of delegates from the Bricklayers' Union, the Carpenters' Union, the Stone Cutters' Union, the Plasterers' Union, the Painters' Union, the Plumbers' Union, the Tile Layers' Union, the Hoisting Engineers' Union, the Steam Fitters' Union, the Iron Workers' Union, the Tin Roofers' Union, the Elevator Constructors' Union, the Lathers' Union, the Slate and Composition Roofers' Union, the Marble Workers' Union, the Stone Cutters

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1887.

James Hazen, the arrester, is dead.

The Duchess of Cumberland is regaining her reason.

The Rhode Island Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday.

Class Republicans will meet in State convention at Toledo July 27 and 28.

Gov. Hill has signed the bill making Saturday a half holiday in New York State.

A memorial tree will be organized in Germany especially intended to watch spies.

The Ottawa family will be brought to Winona premier for the French crown prince.

The postoffice and four business houses at Warren, Ill., were scourged by fire yesterday.

The steamer Asia, from Barcelona to Marseilles, was sunk in collision and several passengers drowned.

Secretary Whitney will order the repair of the United States steamer Dolphin, now at Rose Island, Cal.

Belmont's Legislature yesterday passed a law repealing a State condemnatory for the extension of the Liquor law.

House bill No. 20, providing for the appointment of notaries publics, was passed by the Illinois Senate yesterday.

Col. Bolton, the defaulting Chicago Postoffice official, was yesterday sentenced to four years' imprisonment at Joliet.

All the departments will be closed in Washington next Thursday, the day of the unveiling of the Garfield monument.

It is reported that the Czar will reconcile all but two of the Greek sentences imposed on the would-be assassins of his nephew-in-law.

A fire has been introduced in the Vermont Saturday fixing the future day as departed, beauty after October next at 10 miles per 10 mile.

Senator Sherman's bill regulating the practice of medicine in the State has been set down on the special order for Tuesday morning.

J. S. and Charles Cummings have sold to J. S. Cass, for $60,000, their 50 feet on Michigan avenue, 50 feet north of Twentieth street, east front.

Gen. Simons, Prefect of St. Petersburg, has been presented with 10,000 rubles by the Czarina for frustrating the plot against her husband's life.

In the Illinois Senate yesterday the bill providing for a Board of Boston Commissioners, to consist of seven members to be appointed by the Governor, was passed.

Passenger Director has appointed Marvin J. Rossell, of Illinois and J. P. Thorne of Maryland to be members of the board of visitors at the Military Academy at West Point, in place of Gen. Palmer and Mr. Orton of Maryland, retired.

Armenian delegates to the colonial conference at London are very much dissatisfied at the policy of the British Government to warn the French in trying to arrange for a joint naval commission for the government of the Suez Dardanelles.

The Savings Bank bill referred to in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE passed the Senate yesterday and now goes to the Governor for his approval. The provisions of this measure are almost identical with those of the New York Savings Bank law, and have been approved by the leading lawyers of the city and of the State. Those classified to secure depositors against loss are especially strong. The bill has been indorsed by the principal clubs and commercial organizations of the city and by all the leading newspapers. Senator Farwell, Messrs. Marshall Field, Lyman J. Gage, W. C. D. Greene, and other gentlemen mentioned a have interested in it. To Mr. Fuller, who engineered the bill through the Senate Assembly, and Mr. William Emery Ireland, who drafted it, special thanks are due. The new act will be a great boon to worthy men.

The Election Commissioners, it is reported, are about to divide the precincts in which more than 400 votes were cast at the last spring election in accordance with the provisions of the new law governing the matter. In accordance with the spirit of the law, also, the Commissioners should at the same time consolidate the small precincts where less than half of 400 votes were cast. There are more than 100 such precincts. A consolidation would effect a very considerable saving, and, as is well known, economy is considered to be the greatest financial circumstance of Cook County. The election judges and clerks will not have the least difficulty to ascertain where the number of voters reaches the aforesaid. While the number is only half of the aggregate three officials may do half a day's work, while having full pay. If there are to be divisions of the large precincts now, however, there should be consideration of the most questions. The spirit of the law and the financial circumstance of the county demand that this course shall be adopted.

The local money market presents no new point. The currency rate remains about the same from day to day at 6 per cent for call and 6 to 8 for time loans. New York exchange sold at 50 cents premium. Sterling exchange was steady. Local investment securities were dull, stocks declined in Wall street.—The Chicago wheat market was very irregular at a higher range, with heavy trading in large lots, one house buying about 1,000,000 bushels, 1,000,000 of which was on hot. Other produce was quiet and generally lower. Advices received with Thursday pork closed strongest, lard and meats unchanged, wheat ½ cent higher, corn and barley steady, oats ½c lower, rye firm, and flaxseed ½ cent lower.

Premises were yesterday received by the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the suppression of the 4 cent rate by the New York Central, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railway Companies. Time for forty-four companies have asked for the suspension of the clause.

Assistant Commissioner Tarsney of the Health Department, who has assumed charge of the business of the department, has announced to the press that he intends to do away with the health manager system, and to adopt the contract plan instead. The experiment tried in the Eighteenth Ward at the instance of some of the aldermen proves that better service can be secured under the contract plan for half the price that was paid under the health manager system. Mr. Thompson seems to think that what is good for the Eighteenth Ward ought to be good for the Seventeenth. He has accordingly exchanged the teams, notwithstanding the protest of interested aldermen and many politicians, and proposes to advertise for bids to do the work by wards. Commissioner De Wolf has stated that $75,000 could be saved every year by this plan. The experiment in the Eighteenth indicates that $50,000 will be saved. The health inspectors will probably be induced to perform their duties thoroughly under the new administration, and evil doers have got to do that the work is well done. Assistant Commissioner Tarsney is to be congratulated on having inaugurated this much needed plan of reform and economy. Mayor Roche seems to have been singularly fortunate thus far on his choice of city officials.

No 2 spot winter wheat yesterday sold at 1 cents above the price of No. 2 spring in this market, for the first time in many months. The sudden advance in winters value is believed to be due to apprehensions of a corner on red winter wheat in New York during this month. The speculators here will cause millward holders to be interested there during May, and those who cannot be filled with any of the large quantities of grain in store in the Northwest, as that is of a different quality. The aggregate of stocks of the required grain to fight is only about 1,000,000 bushels, and most of it is in the West. The difficulty in all the premier as nearly all of it was bought for May delivery in the different markets on the supposition that it would be sent out at the beginning of the month, giving ample time for shipment to New York within the life of the contract. But a week has gone by, and most of it is delivered yet, with the chance that it will be held back till the last moment unless the delivery be encouraged by the payment of a big premium. Another fortnight of delay, and it will not be possible to get it to the seaboard even by rail in time to prevent a repair of the premium rates, while it should be all forwarded there is still room for a squeeze if the grain is actually wanted for export, as seems to be the case. It really looks as if wheat is worth something this year, and the conditions may yet send it higher than present prices.

THE RAILROAD BOYS DISPLEASED.

Many will be disposed to think that it is but poetic justice that "Judge" Hoyt's (manager bill should have been officially killed at Springfield Thursday by the officials of an amendment offered to bad bills and supported in an insincere and grotesque argument by the blatant but unsavory representative from La Salle County. The bill was drafted in bad faith. It was presented to the public in a false light. Every newspaper of its promoters to support it it was suppressed. During the discussion of the bill in committee its author and sponsors were ready to accept and indorse any amendment which would aid in the cost of the projected work, and which would benefit the laboring of labor associations, Cook County associated citizens, petitions, letters, and advertising circumstances. The bill as amended in committee was a protection loading which the people of Cook County would never suffer. To carry out the scheme outlined as it would have cost at least $50,000,000—probably $60,000,000—and would have saddled the taxpayers with a crushing burden of taxation. As it was reported back from the Judiciary Committee it was not a fraudulent bill at all. It might have been more properly described as "a bill to build a ship-canal for Illinois and the United States, and to furnish transportation to Joliet upon terms at the cannon and to the detriment of Chicago." Several of La Salle received important service to Chicago—though he did not mean it—by killing the proposterous crank scheme. Mr. Hoyt, the ubiquitous packer, and the other lobbyists for the gilded scheme to "did as brave." It is to be hoped that we will hear little more of the subsidiarity. The ill-advised promoters sponsor of the scheme will doubtless invent their fate at the ill-starred affair a little longer in the most unfortunate style. That will not excite even passing attention. The fact is worth remembering in that the first unanimity will find its way to the ranks of similar absurdities—the legislative newspaper lunch.

This will clear the deck for action on the Butler-Wentworth bill described in THE TRIBUNE a couple of days ago. The original Wentworth bill will doubtless be withdrawn. If it was presented in the Butler and citizens would meet it every with the unacceptable propositions, and disintegrating amendments added to the lately departed Hoyt bill. Mr. Wentworth would introduce these amendments, and the original bill will probably be withdrawn.

The only measure for the relief of Chicago in the matter of drainage now before the General Assembly is the Butler-Wentworth bill, which is of an entirely non-controversial character. It will not affect any portion of the State outside Chicago and the Sanitary District of Cook, Lake View and Jefferson, and Chicago proposes to bear the whole expense of carrying out the plan embodied in it. The character of the measure is very easily ascertained. It proposes a channel to Lake Michigan from the Sanitary canal across from Bachelor Park for the purpose of disposing of the foul waters of the upper valley of the river, and the construction of a dam between Riverside and Summit to prevent the flow of the dirty waters through the Chicago River at the foot of the spring freshets. This plan does not propose to interfere in any way with the Sanitary District and no sensible people of the Illinois-Supreme Valley have dissent. It will in fact be a necessary Chicago after dumped exclusively for the protection of Chicago's water supply. It will not affect any other community. It is purely a plan for preventing pollution of our water supply, and will materially relieve the question of the sewage of the city. It cannot cost it will seem to Chicago as abundant supply of pure water for the years to come, preventing pollution by freshets or other epidemic to those even of the highest kinds. The city will bear all the expense, which will be considerable—about $2,000,000. There will be no assessments, no new offices, no new taxing boards under the plan as interpreted by the bill now before the Legislature.

The work will be carried on under the supervision of the Mayor of Chicago, the Commissioner of Public Works, and three other officials. The payments will be made on the order of the City Comptroller, and the money for the scheme will be raised by special assessments—the cost to each taxpayer being proportioned to the benefit derived. The scheme as outlined is perhaps the most just that could be devised. It has met with the approval of the leading members of the General Assembly, and will doubtless be adopted by the House and Wednesday as by hard rowing to make a special order for that day. There will be no excuse for obstructing it. The Cook County members, with the possible exception of John Hamilton, are united in its support.

The work on the new scheme will occupy the time until the next Legislature meets, by that time the more comprehensive Drainage plan will be authorized and steps will be taken to carry it out if deemed necessary. The defeat of the Hoyt absurdity greatly simplifies the situation. The list of incredible cranks, swindlers, theorists, and schemers who were behind that project will have nothing at all to do with the Butler plan.

MR. BLAINE'S POLITICAL STRENGTH.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press was reluctant to the convention of Mr. Blaine's friends, at was the Minnesota delegation, which clung to Windom to the very last. Every line that is in the Press has spent its strength in decrying Blaine's availability and in exhibiting his strength with the people. It now most vacuum the machinery to 1884 upon the people of the west of popular strength, and declares that "he would not be as strong as he was in 1884." The Chicago Tribune is more prompt regime the candidacy of Mr. Blaine or any other Republican, believing it to be premature. It has no reason that any other candidate is stronger than Mr. Blaine to the Pioneer Press but Tribune can still be for that candidate, but in the meantime it is a matter open to discussion who the candidate is or where he is who is stronger than Mr. Blaine. That is what Republicans want to know. From time past of view the argument made by the Pioneer Press will not hold water.

It was but a short time ago that the newspaper organs of New York and Massachusetts were asked whether they would support Senator Harrison, Senator Allison, Governor Harrison, Senator Sherman, or any other strong party man the other of them. They replied at once that they would not, that they had more "pot-and-corn existence and a new atmosphere," and that they should support Cleveland. From which it is apparent that the only way for the Republicans to get back the magnificent and support Cleveland. It is evident that neither of these four strong Republicans leaders and no one will be the last the Pioneer Press candidate. Senator Windom can carry the engraving vote, Warner, Iowa, are they any stronger than Mr. Blaine? What element of Republican can any one of these four back that Mr. Blaine cannot? Is a question they have no more influence upon Connecticut or the engraving vote in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts than he.

The other one of the five who rank the Prohibition vote? The question can only be answered in the negative. The Prohibitionists did not draw one of the party from loyalty to any leader to it, but for their fanatical devotion to narrow temperance as a mode of preventing hard-drinking. They could be secured by supporting St. John, but are Republicans, as the Pioneer Press, ready for that? The third class of accessories to the Knights of Labor Republicans. The only of the five including Windom—get them back? Is there any way of securing they votes enough by adopting a platform of Albrightism and supporting George? These are the three classes of accessories to the three great States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The other Northern States may be safely left to take care of themselves. Which one of the five candidates including Windom can draw them back? Is there any other section of the problem than that if the Republicans want the engravings they must support Cleveland; if the Prohibitionists, they must support St. John; if the Labor Republicans, they must support George, or some other assurance of Henry George; Windom, then, is by no one of these five stronger than Mr. Blaine, or more likely than he to carry New York?

If, then, not one of these candidates and any other "strong party man like them," can command those votes, what is to be gained by throwing over Mr. Blaine? How is any one of them to be elected any more easily than Mr. Blaine? Admit that Mr. Blaine cannot get the engraving vote of New York, neither can any one of the five, including the Pioneer's own. But there is a vote Mr. Blaine can get that neither one of the others can command. It is the second from every to forty thousand Mugwump Democratic Independents who will vote for Blaine before they will vote for any other Republican candidate who would have voted the Democratic ticket. Should he be the candidate in 1888 he may be elected upon to carry between forty and forty thousand Irish votes in New York. While these votes who is there that will not vote for him that will support any one of the others?

Let us look a little at the question of the engraving and Irish vote in the State. In 1884 Cleveland, with the solid engravings vote, carried New York over Blaine with the Irish vote by 1,192. The vote over the Democratic nominated the optimum 111 for Governor. The engravings agreed to support Hennessy, who was very popular, if the Republicans would put him up. The Irish, of course, voted for Hill, and Hennessy, after getting the engravings vote, was beaten by 11,000. Last fall the Democratic nominated Peckham, who was not rational popular, for Supreme Judge. The Irish voted for him, and he beat Danforth, a Judge of great personal popularity, for whom the engravings voted solid, by 7,000.

Let us examine a few other cases. In Ohio, in 1884, Sherman, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, for whom the engravings voted, was elected at the October election by 11,000 majority over Durham, Democrat. A fortnight later the Ohio engravings turned round and voted for Cleveland, with the result that Blaine lost Ohio in that State by 21,000. In Indiana (Cleveland), with engravings help, beat Blaine 6,511; but at the same election, Calkins (Republican) for Governor, for whom the engravings voted, was beaten by Gray (Democrat) 5,000. Calkins was a strong, popular man, while Gray was a second-rangate who had left the Republican party as a Greenback-Democrat, but the popular Wigwam (engravings) voted for whom all the engravings voted, and Gray was elected by 5,000.

These are some instances in these figures which the Pioneer Press would do well to study with reference to the practical value of the engravings vote in 1888.

As we have already said, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is not advocating the candidacy of Mr. Blaine or any other Republican at this time, but if the Pioneer Press knows of any candidate who is stronger than Blaine in New York it should name him, and tell the country what chance of votes he would carry that State for. If it does not, then it would be both probably ungrate, like THE TRIBUNE, to impose silence. When the proper time comes, and a candidate can be found who shall be shown to be stronger than Mr. Blaine in the great States, and who has a fairer prospect of being elected, THE TRIBUNE will support him. But this is no reason for underrating Mr. Blaine's strength.

RELATIONS OF PASTOR AND FLOCK.

One of the most evident symptoms of sectarianism touches the question of profits made by the employers. They always assume in the first place that these profits are immense, and in the second place that the profits come out of their employes, instead of out of the consumers who buy the goods, and hence that their wages ought to be increased. Instead of forming a combination with the employers to obtain the largest possible gains and extend business among the vast numbers who pay the wages and the profits, they continue united them to force them to pay more wages they may demand and dictate the conditions upon which they shall conduct business, without regard to the price of materials, the cost of goods, or the competition of other dealers. They do not seem to be able to realize that this action kills the wage-paying power, increases the number of consumers, and correspondingly decreases both employment and profits.

Mr. Edward Atkinson is an advocate before the Boston Labor Lyceum of duties the object in a practical way which the workingmen can hardly help understanding if he wants to. Mr. Atkinson took a pair of cotton cloth which sells for 6c and non-protected cents, and explained to them that of the 6c cents 2c cents went for raw cotton, representing the raising and marketing of it; labor—that is, the employers and engravers and other operatives who mean to use the cotton—takes 2 cent and a half. This leaves a cent and three-quarters to be divided between the cost of all supplies, wear of machinery, transportation, engineers, overseers, salaries, taxes, commissions, miscellaneous running expenses, and profit. How much of this remainder does profits get, assuming that there are profit, the consumers is gone nothing? In short is he has a third of a cent. Mr. Atkinson presented some more plain problems to the workingmen in the following concise and practical manner:

"When you buy forty yards of cotton cloth at 40c per yard the whole of the cost is comprised in the price you pay for it. Of that sum 20c goes to the producer of the raw material, and 20c goes to the manufacturer. That is to say, each of the two parties to the transaction receives one-half of the whole sum paid by the consumer. The cost of transportation, commissions, and profits of middlemen, whether they be few or many, is paid out of the remaining 20c. Now, if you can reduce the cost of transportation, commissions, and profits of middlemen, you can increase the share of the producer and manufacturer without adding to the price paid by the consumer. If

THE VEXED JURY MATTER

ALDERMEN HAD AN ORDINANCE AMENDMENT IN THE MIDDLE CASE.

The State Robbins the Present Jury the Legal and the Defense of Course, Taking the Ground That—Was the Jury That Convicted the Anarchists a Legal One?—Public Made an Either Side—What Has Happened in Various Contingencies.

The legality of the present venire of jurors will be decided Monday. Yesterday before Judge Shepard Alexander Sullivan presented the closing argument for the defense. He was followed by Mr. Grinnell closed for the State. The case was handed the jury about 4 o'clock, in the usual and customary time allowed for debates in all. Similar morning in order to have an opportunity to consult the opinion and Judges, in accordance with the opinion entered upon the case was read.

In the morning Mr. Sullivan said, among others, the following points, which are supposed to embody the future policy of the defense. The intimation which appeared although the position of the State was that the present venire was improperly compiled in the interest of the defendants, while, as a matter of fact, the present system was instituted in 1880 by Commissioner John Reynolds for the express purpose of purifying the choice to jury service from existing evils. With the State charged that the defendants generally before a jury alleged to be open to suspicion of being packed, it were rather of great importance that the first move of the State was to ask a change of venue from the county to enable to get away from a prejudiced jury. The State's attitude was tantamount to that in Judge Sheppard's court in the morning that the jury was fixed and in the attorney such a jury called to exactly the same way and from the same source was objected of the State was to secure a special venire, the defense would consent to case the venire of the court was in favor of the State, that the system applied only to the present jury, and that a special venire could not cause the present venire was exhausted. If the jury were fixed every jury drawn to the jury called the same method was bad.

"The State Attorney," said Mr. Sullivan, "is an honorable man, and would scorn any sort of fraud in the matter; he could be trusted, if the court were wrong. He will be found, if the court commits any infringement, but to substitute another jury. Suppose the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court should commit an error in the selection of the jury, and that error was discovered after the jury had rendered a verdict, would you say that the verdict should be set aside? Suppose the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court should commit an error in the selection of the jury, and that error was discovered after the jury had rendered a verdict, would you say that the verdict should be set aside? Suppose the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court should commit an error in the selection of the jury, and that error was discovered after the jury had rendered a verdict, would you say that the verdict should be set aside? Suppose the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court should commit an error in the selection of the jury, and that error was discovered after the jury had rendered a verdict, would you say that the verdict should be set aside?

"

A FUTURE GERMAN RULER

PRINCE WILLIAM POPULAR IN ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY.

He Has a Mind of His Own, Enjoys Personal Authority and Enraged Socialists.—A Statesman after Bismarck's Own Heart.—A Young Officer Who Has Already Done Great Things.—His Superstitions and Weaknesses of Which Few Suspect.

Berlin Letter in the New York Prince "Unser Fritz" is drastically superstitious. The new constantly learns the fact he will never be Emperor. A premature and sudden end, he thinks, is in store for him. He sees in the weakness of his heart that he can not long survive his father. The world to which belonging to the late emperor's household would even hesitate to refer to the subject of death, or sickness even, in the royal personage. It is not exception, for no more than one individual has the Crown Prince shown him to possess the courage of a Hohenzollern; it is superstition—downright superstition, to which he constantly yields. It is not necessary to enter here in detail into tales of the schoolmaster variety in which the Prince, carrying jumpers of course, is represented as surrendering some grisly bag and hurrying from her for the extreme prophecy of a short and inglorious life, for they are not true, nor are they based upon anything except the imagination of certain per correspondents who find time lengthened heavily upon their hands in the school of European Capitals. The next only mark the danger of the Crown Prince's case is that in these ample justification for the gossip which makes the late emperor's peculiar superstition the laughter of his household and exposes him to the ridicule of the crowd.

Not long ago, for instance, the young Princesses were taken down with the measles. The precautions exerted to-ward to secure their isolation so as to prevent the sickness from reaching their father—are said to have been almost absurd. They made the most beautiful exercise and its a burden to the courtiers. Everybody had to be fumigated or had to subject himself to a sort of examination before he could hope to be admitted to the royal presence. Even Bismarck and with Bismarck each other while the sickness lasted, the Crown Princess preferring to stay in the sick-room, to a particular part of the palace, rather than add to her husband's feeling of alarm by going about or showing her sickness. The sick-room fear was, as it were, under a strict code of rules, liable to engage the fear of the emperor's superstitious mind of a sudden end to the sufferings and enforced seclusion. Bismarck's famous "Times Price" was coined just about this time to have one Sunday, was mentally referred at the close of his sermon to the angel of death hovering over "both places," and thought he prayed with more than ordinary fervor that the Lord would not take away the Crown Princess and daughter of Queen Victoria, who rules her husband. Bismarck also would not for any reason like letter proved to be incorrect. In the end were found that the two sufferers. Recovering one was to prove little association. Prussia, who imagined that she would succeed to the throne, and that the world would be the better for it, was not the first to be stricken down. The Crown Princess, with her husband's feeling of alarm, to grow about or showing his

CUT ALMOST TO NOTHING.

LEAKING LIKE A SIEVE.

LAKE MICHIGAN PLOWING THROUGH THE BOARDS FLOOR.

HARVEY.

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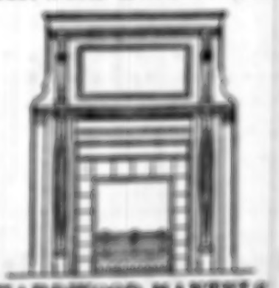

HARDWOOD MANTELS.

CHAS. L. PAGE,

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

BABY CARRIAGES

JOHN M. VAN OSDELL & CO.

ARCHITECTS.

CREGO & BERGAN

Removed to

131 Wabash Ave.

PASSPORTS!!!

FLOOR PAINT THAT WONT STICK.

Lawn Grass Seed.

"THE FAIR"

We have closed out a large stock of

LADIES' FINE KID SHOES

At One-Third per cent off of regular manufacturer's prices, and therefore can offer the ENTIRE THREE (3) LOTS at one price. We make this a SPECIAL SALE, COMMENCING

TODAY,

AND WILL CONTINUE TILL ALL SOLD.

Lot 1 — Ladies' Genuine Cur. Kid, French Kid, Fly Worked Button Shoe, Opera Toe Last. This is a regular $3.50 Shoe.

Lot 2 — Ladies' Genuine Cur. Kid Button Shoe, hand turned and warranted to be. A regular $3.50 Shoe.

Lot 3 — Ladies' Genuine Cur. Kid, Patent Glove Kid Top. This is A regular $3 Shoe.

Your Choice for $1.95

Don't fail to call and examine this lot. It is to your interest.

THE FAIR.

E. J. LEHMANN & CO.,

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

Elegantly Trimmed Hats & Bonnets

At Minimum Prices.

James H. Walker & Co.

A SPECIAL SALE OF

FINE MILLINERY

FOR SATURDAY.

Our Millinery Rooms Are Filled with the Choicest Productions and Latest Styles from Fashion Centres.

Nothing Prese in the Entire Stock.

Richly Trimmed HATS AND BONNETS $3.50 to $7.00.

The Most Elegant Imported FLOWERS, 25c, 75c, and $1

OSTRICH POMPONS, 75c to $2.75.

OSTRICH TIPS. 75c to $2.50.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Rheumatism, Lame Back

Will Positively Cure Without Sublimac

The Palace of Lower Paris Type.

A Chicago Instrument Has Gained

"Gateway to Dramdise."

FLOOR PAINT THAT WONT STICK.

PASSPORTS!!!

DECKER BROTHERS

MATCHLESS PIANOS.

ESTEY PIANOS, ESTEY ORGANS,

At Our Great Piano and Organ House,

PIANOS ESTEY & CAMP ORGANS

ESTEY & CAMP.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

Vaughan Seed Store

PHILA. LAWN MOWERS

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

A. T. Wyman, Vice-President of the Granite National Bank, is in the city.

Chester Tracey and Thomas Tuller, two alleged indictment carriers, were dismissed from the service by Superintendent Sheridan yesterday.

The temperature readings, as observed by Sergeant Ayrton (Pension Building), was as follows: 7 a. m., 67°; 8 a. m., 67°; 9 a. m., 67°; 10 a. m., 67°; 11 a. m., 67°; 12 m., 67°; 1 p. m., 67°; 2 p. m., 67°; 3 p. m., 67°; 4 p. m., 67°; 5 p. m., 67°; 6 p. m., 67°; 7 p. m., 67°; 8 p. m., 67°; 9 p. m., 67°; 10 p. m., 67°; 11 p. m., 67°; 12 p. m., 67°. Maximum, 67°; minimum, 67°; mean, 67°.

Some unknown miscreant dropped a lighted match into the interior mail service of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street yesterday morning, and before the flames therefrom could be extinguished the contents of the box were destroyed.

Postmaster Gold was not at the Post-Office yesterday, for the first time in months. He has been confined with insomnia fairly which has affected his nervous system, and acting upon the advice of his physician, he will remain at home until Monday or Tuesday.

Charles Abernethy, No. 56 S. Ashland-av, an employe of a grain firm in the Union Elevator, on the Wabash Road, fell down while at work yesterday morning, and received injuries which will probably result in his death. The unfortunate man was taken to the County Hospital.

At the McCormick Harper Wyckoff yesterday afternoon an epoch was made in the printing trade and one of the great events toward humanizing the machines and making easier the lot of the toiler took its second journey.

It is not believed that the drinking on Sunday of J. C. Thayer has caused his death. His wife believes he is alive. His friends are of the opinion he has left the city. His life insurance of $5,000 in the Knights and Ladies of Honor will not be paid until proof of the death is produced.

A jury in Judge Tuley's court yesterday acquitted Dr. Richard Wassenberg of the 4th Illinois Cavalry of the charge of having caused the death of Miss Lulu Hayden. Counsel for the girl, who died from the effects of an illegal operation, has alleged that the Medical Union, the alleged agency for the doctor.

The committee of the Hoxley Outing Association met last night at the Sherman House to receive the report of the committee of seven upon trips to Springfield, to the scenes of the Hoxley Outing, etc. The committee reported that it had given personal attention to all the details of arrangement for the trip, and that all had been done that could be done to make it a success. It was announced that the number of tickets sold was 1,000, and that the train would leave the city at 8:30 a. m. Monday, May 16.

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Michael Powers, alias William Corbett, was taken from the County jail yesterday to answer to an indictment, passed against him by the Cook county Government. He was discharged in a similar indictment, and sentenced 5,000 months ago. Powers, it is said, has served his time, and will be released from the penitentiary in a few days. He is charged with robbing a man named Hoffman.

The Langston, a 5-year-old child living with her parents at No. 47 South Hamlin street, was instantly killed by a street car in front of her home early last evening. The driver of the car, Joseph Bowen, a white man, and the motorman, Joseph Bowen, a colored man, were arrested by the county authorities, and will be held to the Coroner's inquest.

A serious case of smallpox was reported yesterday from Eighty-first street, near the Illinois Central tracks, by Dr. Bell, of the Health Department. The victim is an Italian named Carmelo Lofferino, about 30 years of age, who was taken to the County Hospital. The house in which he lives, at No. 8 Eighty-first street, has been quarantined, and was visited by Dr. Bell last night. Other cases are expected.

The Directors' Club Association, which comprises the wholesale dealers in soft coal in Chicago and practically all dealers at the mines of the Illinois Central, is making a move to reduce the price of bituminous coal to $1.50 per ton. The proposed reduction will be made at the meeting of the Directors' Club Association, to be held in the Rookery building, to-day. The meeting was called by the president, Mr. Hopkins, of the Hopkins-Dupuy Coal Company, and was made necessary by the action of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in reducing the rate on bituminous coal from Illinois mines to Chicago from $1.75 per ton to $1.50 per ton. The reduction in the rate by the railroad company will, it is said, almost necessitate a reduction in the price of coal to the consumer.

Gov. Oglesby writes that he will be present and speak at the anti-gambling mass-meeting at Battery D Monday evening next. If he can possibly get away from Springfield, Major Sadler will preside. The call, issued by the Rev. Dr. Dreaming, is addressed to "every citizen of Chicago who is opposed to the open violation of the law." The meeting will be held in the armory of the First Regiment, at Michigan avenue and Eighteenth street, and will begin at 8 o'clock. Besides Gov. Oglesby, Major Sadler, and Dr. Dreaming, Gen. Alger, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Miles, Gen. Merriam, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Brooke, Gen. Lee, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Wade, Gen. Graham, Gen. Ludington, Gen. Coppinger, Gen. Otis, Gen. Ernst, Gen. Hawkins, Gen. Gobin, Gen. Bates, Gen. Gordon, Gen. Gilmore, Gen. Gates, Gen. Hamilton, Gen. Hastings, Gen. Hull, Gen. Hughes, Gen. Hunter, Gen. Kent, Gen. Kilpatrick, Gen. Lawton, Gen. Lee, Gen. Lyon, Gen. Merritt, Gen. Miles, Gen. Otis, Gen. Pearson, Gen. Ruger, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Shields, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Sigel, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan

...LWEAKERS OF ILLINOIS.

A CONFUSED WRANGLE IN THE ...SENATE YESTERDAY.

...Republic County Option Bill Rushed ...Opposition of the Democrats—The Senate Refuses to Provide for School Commissioners in the Effects of Alcohol Amendment—The Senate Passes the Savings Bank Bill and Several Appropriations Were Passed—Legislative Pastime.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—[Special.]—After the House amended this morning the Miller bill Woodford made a motion to concur in the vote by which the House had refused to have reading and to specially consider the consideration of the measure. The motion was carried, and the bill was passed until next Tuesday. Mr. Hamer moved to take from the table the bill to provide for the election of a Superior Court judge in Cook county. The motion was carried, and the bill was passed by a vote of 97 to 57. Mr. Hamer moved to take from the table the bill to submit to the voters of the state a proposition to amend the constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The motion was carried, and the bill was passed by a vote of 97 to 57. Mr. Hamer moved to take from the table the bill to submit to the voters of the state a proposition to amend the constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The motion was carried, and the bill was passed by a vote of 97 to 57.

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...

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

UNION BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

BUSINESS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CASH OFF CLOTHING.

WEARING APPAREL.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

TO RENT—FURNISHED.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EXCURSIONS.

KODAK

STRIPES OF VETERANS.

THE BADGES AND BRIEF HISTORIES OF THE ARMY CORPS.

A Proposition to Make Sale of Pieces to Provide the Funds and Cause of Their Badges at the Next National Encampment—A Variety of Striking and Handsome Badges—The History of Various Army Corps and Their Badges.

St. Louis Republican, May, Eugene F. Weigel, Chairman of the G. A. R. Committee on Decorations for the twenty-first National Encampment of that order, which will be held in the city next September, has suggested that the citizens of St. Louis, to bring out their home taste this spring, adopt some military means which would be recognized and appreciated by the visiting veterans. Nothing could be prettier or more appropriate than the idea properly carried out. A majority of the residences of St. Louis have at least a small lawn in front which is usually ornamented with flowers. The beds are now being laid out, and what could be easier than the use of some of the many military symbols as designs? If every lawn in the city could be decorated with one or more flower beds in the shape of the regulation badge of the G. A. R., or one of the army corps badges (some being larger that would be in full view and highly ornamental and noteworthy to the thousands friends of the great event, the encampment), and each and every soldier would consider it a personal compliment. Nothing illustrates the veteran so much as the sight of the old badge which distinguished the corps to which he belonged, and when those emblems of age are used as designs for the flower system of years ago, Sheldon is forced which would touch the hearts of the coarsest visitors and give them an additional reason for long remembering the St. Louis encampment. They would appreciate the fact that those evidences were prepared months before their coming, but nevertheless in honor of their annual gathering, and all the gaudy decorations of flags and banners and triumphal arches would fade into comparative insignificance beside the sun flowers. The regulation badge of the G. A. R. is rather an elaborate affair, but the design is one which could easily be carried out in flowers. It is composed of an eight pointed star in the same forward by the crossing of two cannons, from which falls a ribbon in the form and with the colors of the American flag. From the ribbon is suspended a star.

The following from the Colonel Tribune, gives a sketch of each one of the army corps with the badge by which they may now be identified. The form of the badges indicated the corps and the color the distinguishing, first; white, second; blue, third; green, fourth; crimson, fifth.

FIRST CORPS.

The first organization of corps was in pursuance of General Order No. 191, issued by the Secretary of War, October 27, 1862, directing the consolidation of the several army corps of the Army of the Potomac into three grand corps of the Army of the Potomac, to be designated as the First, Second, and Third Corps, and was commanded by the Generals Sedgwick, Sumner, and Hooker, and was composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps. The First Corps was composed of the Generals Reynolds, Meade, and King, and was commanded by the Generals Reynolds, Meade, and King, and was commanded by the Generals Reynolds, Meade, and King, and was commanded by

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE BOOKISH WORLD OF LETTERS.

The Letters of Carlyle and Carlyle—Two New Contributions to the Literature of Work—Men Who Saved the Union—Poetry and Song of Ireland—Exhibitions of the Century—Some of the Latest Publications—Religious Books—Miscellaneous Notes.

The letters written by Carlyle during the earlier years of his manhood are given to the public the softening and humanizing effect of the tragical character having made all such reticent. Carlyle in the end might have said would be his favorite epitaph, "Here lies one who all his days could not speak a word that came from the heart of him, but was only acted." Yet, as we have said, there is much in these letters that is interesting, and the reader will find in them many passages of eloquence and power. The editors of the volume are [illegible] Norton, [illegible] Professor of the History of Art at Harvard University, and Mr. [illegible] Norton has been a friend of Carlyle and Emerson for many years, and is well qualified for the task he has undertaken. The letters are published by Harper & Bros.

This sketch of the academy of the fishery shows its establishment, by law, to protect the natural history of fishes, to aid the growth of fish, to aid or encourage the fishing and to collect all the information possible in regard to the fisheries. The work of the academy has been carried on in connection with the United States Fish Commission, and the results of the investigations of the commissioners and their assistants have been published in the reports of the commissioners. The academy has also published a number of memoirs, and has a library of 1,000 volumes. The sketch is by Charles Frederick Holder, and is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The story of the Union is told in a very interesting manner by Lossing, and the work is well illustrated. The author has had the assistance of many of the leading men of the day during the war, and has had access to many private papers. The work is published by the Belknap Publishing Company.

The history of Canada is told in a very interesting manner by Mr. Roberts

Union National Bank,

Home Insurance Building,
209 La Salle-st.

Capital Paid Up.....$2,000,000
Surplus.....400,000

Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Metropolitan Stock and Grain Exchange,

United States National Bank of Chicago,

N. W. Cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.

WM. O. COLE & CO.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS,
140 Washington-st.,

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

FARMERS' TRUST CO.,

SAVINGS BONDS.

N.W. HARRIS & Co
BANKERS

HIGH-GRADE BONDS A SPECIALTY

BILLINGS, SHELDON & CO.,

Investment Brokers.

WILLIAM B. WRENN,

STOCKS, BONDS,

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property at Current Rates.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Messrs. Henry T. Booty of New York and William P. Lamie of Chicago have today been admitted to our firm.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.

FOR SALE.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings of the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

New York	$	$
Boston		
Chicago		
Philadelphia		
St. Louis		
San Francisco		
Baltimore		
Pittsburg		
Cincinnati		
Kansas City		
Minneapolis		
Detroit		
Cleveland		
Omaha		
Milwaukee		
Providence		
Buffalo		
St. Paul		
Indianapolis		
Denver		
Los Angeles		
Columbus, O.		
Memphis		
Richmond		
Hartford		
Peoria		
Salt Lake City		
Portland, Or.		
Worcester		
Springfield, Mass.		
Total United States		
Outside New York		

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c premium; Boston, 50c discount; St. Louis, par.

There was an unusually heavy run on the local money market yesterday. The banks were not the only agents, and though quite a sum was withdrawn from the Subtreasury, the Treasury of New York exchange on Monday promptly restored much of the amount withdrawn by the metropolitan banks. Exchange on Chicago for cash was quoted at the Stock Exchange at 25c premium, and on St. Louis at par. Commercial paper was in demand, and only prime names could be placed at 4@5 per cent. Call loans were quoted at 3@4 per cent, and time loans at 4@5 per cent.

The Bankers' Gazette says: "The demand for investment securities was fairly good, and prices were generally firm. Railroad bonds were in good demand, and prices were firm. Trading in stocks was quiet, and prices were irregular, with the tendency in favor of the bears. Sugar was the most active stock, and it was weak and declined 1 per cent. Tobacco was also weak and declined 1 per cent. Chicago Gas was strong and advanced 1 per cent. Other stocks were dull and unchanged."

The Bankers' Magazine says: "The movement of currency to the interior continues, and the demand for it is quite general. The banks have not been able to meet the demand in full, and have been obliged to ship currency from the Subtreasury. The supply of investment securities is small, and the demand is good. Prices are firm. Railroad bonds are in good demand, and prices are firm. Trading in stocks is quiet, and prices are irregular, with the tendency in favor of the bears. Sugar was the most active stock, and it was weak and declined 1 per cent. Tobacco was also weak and declined 1 per cent. Chicago Gas was strong and advanced 1 per cent. Other stocks were dull and unchanged."

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The

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

U. S. S. SOLOMON, THE POST-OFFICE SWINDLER, SENTENCED AT LAST.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

FOR THE BLOOD
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
ATLANTA, GA. U.S.A.

CLEAN OUT

"THE DIVES."
GOOD FOR ROCHE!
GRATIS!
THIS FREE!
1 WINDOW POLE,
10 GILT RINGS,
2 GILT BRACKETS,
2 GILT ENDS,
10 BRASS PINS,
2 GILT CHAINS,
FREE!
To every patron buying a
Pair of Lace Curtains!
From $1.50 up.
Hundred different patterns to choose from.
SATURDAY'S
Special Bargains!
LADIES'
"Florence" Kid Gloves,
Spring shades, worth $1.25, for
50c Pair.
100 Dozen of Buttons,
Handsome Large Silk, Bronze, and Oxidized Bronze, worth $1 at Retail. Not more than 4 dozen to a customer.
YOUR CHOICE
15c Dozen.
If you come down State-st. without entering Armstrong's you make a mistake, and don't you forget it!
EVERY DAY
WE PUT A
SPECIAL BARGAIN
ON THE BOARD.
Jas. Armstrong & Co.,
130 & 142 State-st.,
"Popular and Reliable for Good Goods at Cheap Prices."

SOME VERY ENGLISH
BOYS' SUITS.
Wilde's Clothing House
Ages 13 to 17 years—prices $13, $15, $18. This will be the best presentation of these new fabrics in the Finest English Plaids, Checks, &c.
There is only a limited quantity, and the patterns cannot be found elsewhere.
Something Fine in Children's Kilt Suits.
Ladies have a special invitation to visit our New $10 Room today. The exhibit will well repay you.
Another $5 Norfolk Suit Sale.
Our first sale was such a success we have decided to place 2,000 in the morning to-day from $3 to $5, at the uniform price of $2.00 per Suit. Ages from 4 to 12 years. SALE OPENS P. M. SATURDAY.
Some one says a few citizens large. Many suppose will have their choice.
We venture to say that we shall sell over 3000 of these Suits before a week is in the wire to sell-look.
Lots of $5.00 and $6.00 Children's Suits—without too cheap to advertise.
James Wilde, Jr., & Co.
Cor. State and Madison-sts.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Sealed Proposals for Stationery.

HARVEY.

LONG LOOKED FOR COMES AT LAST!

SELECT SERVANTS' LIVERY
IN STOCK AND TO MEASURE.
ALL COLORS.
ALL QUALITIES
WE GUARANTEE COLORS FOR FIVE YEARS.
Carriage Lining Cloth In Hot Suitable for Clothing.
344 & 346 State-st.

HARVEY.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS
GUION LINE
White Star Line Special.
COOK'S EUROPEAN PARTIES.
STATE LINE
Oceanic Steamship Co.

DO YOU CRAVE A NEW CRAVAT, or a Collar, a Shirt, Socks, Gloves, Dressing Gown, Night Shirt, or Umbrella? You can get them from our choice stock in the Furnishing Department of this great outfitting centre, and be treated with the same courtesy and fairness, and surrounded by the same business-like safeguards, as characterize our deals with you in our salesrooms for Clothing. The man who clothes himself in our establishment cannot be otherwise than economical and stylish at the same time. To "cap the climax" of his purchase he can secure a new hat at cost prices, and to "foot the bill" he can purchase a pair of Shoes at factory prices. Try us and you will tie to us.
F. M. ATWOOD
C. O. D. CAP-A-PIE OUTFITTER,
Northwest Corner Clark and Madison streets.

LADIES! Curl or Frizz Your Hair Curlor.
Stowers' Refrigerators and Ice Boxes

Campobello Island.
ALEX. S. PORTER,
HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
HOTEL BARTHOLDI,
NEW YORK CITY.
MANHANSETT HOUSE
THE KENSINGTON,
HOTEL VENDOME,
PLEASANT POINT HOUSE, GREEN LAKE, WIS.
ARENDS KUMISS.

TAR-OID
PILES. "SALT" RHEUM
STOVES Oxygen Oil Stoves

MARRYING FOR MONEY.

SOME THOUGHTS BUT COMMONSENSE VIEWS OF THE SUBJECT.

Who May Marry for Money, and What Should Balance Gold—Women and Men Reckless—Famous Affairs Somewhat Striking Out for Themselves—Artful Wife and Strange Husband—A Wedding Settlement Almost Fascinating—A Wise Young Wife—Gay and Country Girls.

Philadelphia Record: For lovers, who love because they love, this paper is not written. They are what they are. They do not reason and cannot be reasoned with. Their passion is a blind love which attracts them together as Nature's moves are attracted to Nature—by an occult and invisible sympathetic which one neither is seen, nor felt, nor heard, nor described. They are a factor for poets and dreamers, and not for common, worldly, workaday people like the writer and reader. Have none with them.

But there are people who get married as they join the church, or choose a vocation, or enter upon a business undertaking. They look around them and examine into the condition of fully matured as it is among their acquaintances, friends, and kindred. Having "cut their eye teeth," they brush the cobwebs from the cheek of the youth before they let it, because they have the blues or bother. For good people of this stamp a problem would days be next about marrying for money.

I have often thought that the circumstances under which a man or a woman might justifiably marry for money could be readily tabulated. If, for instance, there should be a rich man who had no sons, or physical defect to make an alliance with his superiors, the wealth would be a proper inducement to any woman of the following list to whom the shoe may fit here:

A woman older than herself and dependent.

A widow with children to care for.

A widow with no one to care for her.

An invalid aged or sickly.

A cripple.

A lover in wealth and position.

Or, also, throwing into the list of the question, but needing special caution and good discretion—a rich young woman might properly marry

A man of equal or larger fortune.

A good man of talent.

A clever artist, or gentleman, or farmer, or preacher, or soldier.

And now the weight of whose intelligence or capacity of one sort or another would be a balance for the weight of dollars brought into the web.

Throwing out of consideration the glaring conditions which put commonsense views of all circumstances of the marriage tie, I desire to say that no woman should marry for money should be able to bring good gold to make the match an even one. It is the most necessary for the wagon that the man in the preceding party. That married woman should be an bright talent who, having put her fortune into the hand of a poor husband, would put upon some of the short-gun conjurors of married life hand him a fat and shilling.

In the contrary, the rich husband who spends a princely fortune to get a wife of wonderful charms. However much the man may bargain for sweet warmth, the judgment for golf remains nothing. Having made his bed he must lie on it. If the will to accommodate or sacrifice not have been made the victory who brings her husband to subjection have gold and her.

Marrying for money is often under a misapprehension. If the opportunity offers it is not a merely worthy trait of the married relation to be able to assist the income of another and better half. The income of another is often the property of bringing a bread of charming into the world for the benefit of both. The philosophy of Tennyson's Lydgate farmer in the advice to his son Sammy:

Count that man master by means
Not gain their wishes—

is full of the wisdom of this world. We all, or as many of the thinkers and lovers as possible out to marry, to have, to get where money is and take the chances. If money can be found in the hands of a lucky good lover, or a kind-hearted girl, of a loving and tender nature, and the combination is the greatest that the fortunate, marriage into being should not lose opportunity that offers any from their grasp. Money and love makes the most go; simple rule for the most of men and me.

Unfortunately who are disposed to find fault with those worldly wise matches and their critics. Lovers who have true commercial ruled wisely and cautiously, regardless of the belief they and should gratify, are incompetent to judge of the truth. The most fortunate and better of the world will weigh the pros and cons before they act. Some will be governed according to their judgment of what is best, and the most of mankind will be governed by the circumstances that surround them. Many will be governed by the fashion and the world, and will take the chances of the kingdom.

In the Province of Prairie Creek, to whom the reader is introduced, a woman's moral right, shared by unfettered character, and, as such, greatly appreciated. Should any act of inconsistency to marry his marriage, the marriage would be void, and the lover of the woman would be entitled to damages to money satisfaction.

In almost every village or small town in France the law permitted to wear the costly of simple elements but this beautiful spirit. Each of the party either friend or friend under a grade noble, and it is originally provided, if possible, even through generations, an indispensable settlement of unfortunate character.

In Germany the father of the betrothed has to pay a large sum of money after the marriage to the bride's parents. This money, which has been accumulated for several years, is called the bride's money, and is given to the bride's parents, who bring it to the bridegroom's parents, and they hand it over to the bride's parents. This money